Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL X.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3 1810. 2680.

Sales at Vendue.

every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation the prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the house, and take care of horses. Apply to the PRINTER.

November 14. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street,

A Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body:

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

NEW ALMANAC.

COTTOM & STEWART,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR

ALMANAC,

For 1810.

Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

ALSO,

GERMAN ALMANCS,

For 1810.

For saleb the Gross, Dozen, or single one

October

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, a general assortment of CORDAGE and SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at their rope-walk, they will receive orders for any description of Cordage warranted to be made out of the best materials and manufactured in such a manner as will bear the inspection of the best judges

N. B. A liberal price will be always given for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24. d

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

For Freight or Charter,

To a permitted Port in the South of Europe,

THE BRIG

INDUSTRY,

John Cladding, master;

Burthen 165 tons. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

Who has for sale on board the schr. General Johnston, S. L. Davis, master,

90 tons Plaister Paris,
1 1-2 ton Cordage,
170 boxes smoaked Herrings

Apply on board.

Dec. 27.

LIBERAL WAGES

WILL be given for a smart active BOY and GIRL for the ensuing year

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 26.

The Subscriber,

Has received the following articles:

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality
Mississippi Cotton of the first quality
Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin
London Particular Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon } WINES
Superior Claret in cases
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, & Bohea } TEAS.
Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels
Gunpowder
P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9
Mould Shot, B L. and S S. C.
Salt Petre, double refined
Spanish Flotant Indigo
Copperas of the 1st quality
Fresh Nutmegs
Pimento and black Pepper,
Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov. 3 d

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14. d

☞ *New Hardware Store.*

ADAM LYNN & CO.

Have received by the ship DUMFRIES, *from Liverpool, via Baltimore,*

A large and general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, japanned & brass Ware:

Which they now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at their store, corner of King and Royal-streets, lately occupied by *Peter Sherron,*

They have also for sale,

Barr-Iron and Steel.

December 11,

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Just received for sale by the subscriber,

Illustrations of Shakespear, by Mrs. Lenox.

The Parents Assistant, or Stories for Children, by Maria Edgworth.

Letters and Reflections, of the Austrian Field Marshal Prince de Ligne, by Madame de Stael.

Hutton's Arithmetic and Book-keeping

The Yankee in London.

Murray's Spelling-Book, neat small New-York edition.

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages & Travels, first number is ready for delivery to subscribers.

A few sets of Cœlebs and Dr. Buchanan's celebrated Sermon, called the "Star in the East," may be had of

James Kennedy, Sen.

For Freight or Charter,

The Barque

George Wilham,

Burthen 160 tons.

STEPHEN HOPKINS, Master.

Apply to

John G. Ladd,

Who has for sale, now landing from said barque,

118 quarter casks first quality Sherry Wine
40 chests Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas, of the latest importation.

The above entitled to debenture.

Dec. 30.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks
1000 New England do. do.
200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackarel
50 tons Plaister Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.
10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
50 bbls. do. do. different qualities
2 hhds Copperas
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin, } TEAS.
Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, and Catalonia } WINES.
Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hhds and bbls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Martinique Cordials, in boxes
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey per gallon, Figblue,
Molasses in hhds. Spanish Flotant Indigo, Spanish Cigars, Butter,
Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,
Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candles,
Malaga Raisins in boxes,
Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,
Hingham Box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
London and Philadelphia Mustard,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and

30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

November 20.

☞ BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good ship pkg order
20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.
40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

November 28.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommenced the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 4. dtf.

To be hired for the ensuing year,

Eight or ten valuable NEGROES, belonging to the Preston estate, consisting of men, women, and girls; among them a good cook, washer and ironer, and several good house servants.

Frances Alexander, *Adm'x.*

December 11.

...n, dated on the 26th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of securing ... Mighire, on the 6th day of February next, and at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day—if the day is not a fair one, then on the first fair day thereafter and at the same place will proceed to sell for ready money, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises,

The Fee-simple Estate

To the following property, to wit:

About five acres and ten poles of ground in the house wherein ... resides in the county of Alexandria, in the vicinity of the town of Alexandria, and adjoining the west side of Bellview, the residence of Mr. Hodgson, which five acres and ten poles are now in the possession of Mr. Dodgson.

Edmund J. Lee, *Trustee.*

January 3.

The Subscriber

Will dispose of at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 10th day of June, on the premises,

The House and Lot on King-street,

now occupied by Mr. Thomas Shreeve, reserving to himself, his heirs and assigns, a free passage at all times from & to the two-feet alley in the back of the lot, to and from the house now occupied by Mr. R. Gray, and the buildings back of said house.

The terms of sale, one half cash, for the other half a note with a good endorser, payable in ninety days from the day of sale, and negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria.

Stephen Cooke.

January 3

FRESH FURS.

FOX, Bear and Jennett Muffs and Tippets are just received and for sale.

Also, 40 bbls. excellent Cider, by the bbl.

E. GILMAN.

Jan. 1.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, two apprentices, *Thomas Barnett* and *Patrick ——* Barnett is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complection—Williams is nearly 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dull of hearing and of very dark complection. The above reward will be given for either or both if brought home or so that I get them again, with all reasonable charges for Barnett but no allowance for Williams. All persons are forbid at their peril from employing, harboring, or carrying away said apprentices.

Daniel McDougall.

December 30.

Some Valuable Slaves,

belonging to the estate of *Edward Carter*, deceased, will be offered at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at *Hay-Market*, in the county of Prince William. They will be sold in families and for cash,

E. Brooke,

Administrator with the will annexed, of *Edward Carter.*

December 11—13.

...andria Weaving Manufactory.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the subscribers, lately from the neighborhood of Manchester, [England] have ... aid of our friend ... WEAVING MANUFACTORY ... ces belonging to Mr. ... the dwelling house of ... and the Spread Eagle Tavern, ... where we are ready to receive ... the various sorts of country ... linen and woollen, and ... ur upright attention to business, ... encouragement ... and the public. In order to give ... satisfaction to our friends and ...

...securing the payment of certain debts to *William Wilson*, surviving administrator of *Cumberland Wilson*, deceased, and to *Benjamin Botts*, we will offer at public sale, for cash, on the 19th day of March next, at the front door of the court-house in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county described in the deed as situated on ... Creek, adjoining to the town of ... and devised by the said ... father, *William* ... four hundred ...

Thomas Harrison, [Junr.]

R. L. Taylor.

December 4.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4.

Hog's Bristles.

CASH and the highest price will be given for HOGS BRISTLES, either clean, cleaned or in the rough state—by the subscriber, who manufactures and keeps on hand, a general assortment of BRUSHES, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms at his manufactory opposite Mr. Parkinson's Bakehouse, Queen street, King street, Alexandria.

John Shakes.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December* 19.

DEBATE
ON THE JOINT RESOLUTION

Approving the conduct of the Executive in relation to the refusal to receive any further communication from Francis Jas. Jackson.

[CONTINUED.]

In committee of the whole Mr. BASSETT in the chair—

Mr. Johnson's speech continued.]

There was a difference of opinion with respect to the arrangement in this; that one party contended or thought it contained the maximum of what we had a right to ask. The other party contended or tho't that it was the minimum of justice, that we had a right to demand more. But all concurred in accepting the arrangement with great joy. This arrangement furnished subject matter for a very new and interesting discussion as unexpected as the arrangement. What was this contest which was waged so very warmly? why, sir, it was who should claim the credit of the arrangement. This was the dispute—forces were marshalled—the newspapers were engaged and the orators of this house came forth in all their strength. I was also anxious to share a little of the credit, and therefore I put in my little mite with the rest. It was said by some of the opponents to the measures of the administration and the government that their opposition had produced the arrangement with Great Britain; and they therefore claimed the credit of the happy change. I could not subscribe to this doctrine, because I could not perceive its reasonableness, and would have taken from those with whom I acted all the credit for which they contended. It was by others ascribed to the good disposition of Great Britain towards the United States which had ever existed, who said that G. Britain had been prevented from a display of that good disposition to do us justice on account of the partiality of Mr. Jefferson to France and hostility to England. It was with sorrow, however, sir, that I heard that great and good man called a French partizan, a man who could not be injured by such unfounded charges, and whose name will be inscribed in the Temple of renown in indelible letters; not only for his great abilities, but his great goodness. To bring other proof of the good disposition of Great Britain, Mr. Munroe's treaty and Mr. Rose's mission were called up. It was a great consolation to me, however, that it was admitted by the same persons that Mr. Madison, in whom I have the greatest confidence, was impartial towards the two great belligerents, and therefore entitled to thanks and approbation. Another party called the republicans, ascribed the arrangement with Mr. Erskine to the wise and patriotic measures of the government, and to the events in Europe which were at that time disastrous to English hopes. I was of this number.

But while we were contemplating this golden age, this new era in our history, at a time when the farmer had prepared his grain for market, and promised his impatient creditor speedy payment, when the mechanic expected an additional reward for his labor; when the flag of the honest trade floated in the winds of every region and the seamen exulted with joy at the return of better times, and the wife and children of a fond parent cherished a hope of meeting again the dearest objection of their affection, detained by British impressment. At this eventful moment it was that the disavowal of that arrangement was announced to blast our hopes, and to put down our pretensions to credit. Laying out of the question past events, we are furnished by this disavowal with subject matter for another long talk equally as important if not as amusing as the one I have mentioned—old grievances are done away or emerged in those of later date.

What is this new subject of discussion? The origin and cause of the disavowal.—This involves several questions, viz. whether the disavowal originated in British perfidy or in the mistake or misconduct of D. M. Erskine, esq. the British minister, by which he endeavored to shift the odium of the disavowal from the king of England to the executive of the United States.

I shall not enter into a tedious and disgusting detail, but confine myself to the spirit of the correspondence—nor shall I enter into a construction of Mr. Jackson's verbage and phraseology, but of its obvious and natural import. The disavowal could not have originated in the misconduct of Mr. Erskine, because no gentleman will impute to him an unworthy motive; his high character, his uniform loyalty to his master the king, forbids such an idea. In addition to this I would call to my aid the doctrine of human nature, and ask what motive could exist in Mr. Erskine to deceive his own government or the United States. A motive for such conduct does not exist. But on the other hand every honorable consideration, as well as every other rational motive, must have impressed upon his mind the necessity of complying with his majesty's wishes. His standing as a man of integrity and intelligence, his continuance as minister in this country, all depended upon a faithful execution of the trust confided to his charge. He must have known that a violation of instructions would only have injured his own country and the United States, in producing a disavowal. The disavowal therefore must have originated in the innocent misconception of Mr. Erskine, or in the *pious fraud* of England.

Upon this subject I shall think for myself. Leaving out of view events which would go to cast odium on the British cabinet, let me remind the committee that Mr. Erskine is a man of understanding, a man of integrity, and he still asserts that he acted agreeably to his majesty's wishes and to the spirit of the instructions given him. I must refer to the declaration of Mr. Erskine in the printed document:

"Under these circumstances therefore, finding that I could not obtain the recognitions specified in Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d January (which formed but *one part* of his instructions to me) in the formal manner required, I considered that it would be in vain to lay before the government of the United States the despatch in question, which I was at *liberty* to have done *in extenso* had I thought proper. But as I had such strong grounds for believing that the object of his majesty's government could be attained, though in a different manner, and the spirit, at least, of my several letters of instructions be fully complied with, I felt a thorough conviction upon my mind, that I should be acting in conformity with his majesty's wishes, and accordingly concluded the late provisional agreement on his majesty's behalf with the government of the United States."

He states with candor and sincerity, that when he entered into the arrangements he felt a thorough conviction upon his mind, that he was acting in conformity to his master's wishes, and up to the *spirit* of his several letters of instructions, if not to the *letter* of them. He also states that he greatly laments that an act of his should produce any embarrassment between the two countries. In a different letter he states that he had no intention to deceive the U. States, and regrets the consequences which have resulted from the rejection of the arrangement. I will now speak of the conduct of the Executive, as to the charge brought against him, by Mr. Jackson. I will not condescend to vindicate the Executive. He stands, thank God! above suspicion. His talents, his veracity, his love of country are above suspicion—I will not speak of motives as applying to him, or I would ask what motive the Executive could have to enter into an arrangement which he knew would be rejected, and produce the mischief which has resulted? 1st. Mr. Erskine declares he did not lay before the Executive or the Secretary of State his instructions. 2nd. On our part the engagement now disavowed was promptly executed by the executive. All this was known by Mr. Jackson, and every circumstance enumerated should be recollected to interpret the intention of the British government to insult us through their agent Mr. Jackson.

From this retrospective summary, let any unprejudiced mind determine whether the disavowal originated in British perfidy or the mistake of Mr. Erskine. To enable us to judge still more correctly, let us attend to the mission of Mr. Jackson—and I am sorry here to state, that I understood the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Dana) either by his express words, or from the unavoidable conclusion drawn from his premises, to charge the chief executive magistrate with the consequences of the disavowal on the part of Great-Britain of an equitable arrangement entered into with great solemnity, and which gave no more than our undoubted right, and as much.—I did not hear him cast any censure on the conduct of Mr. Jackson, nor upon the conduct of the British government in disavowing the act of its minister. He admitted that the President had a right constitutionally to receive foreign ministers, and might reject them upon reasonable grounds. He also stated that the immunity of a public minister did not allow him to charge our executive with a falsehood, or to appeal to the people from the government. These principles being admitted, I listened attentively to hear where the blame was to be placed, and whose shoulders—and to my astonishment, the blame was packed upon the president of the United States, in failing to compel what was an incumbent duty, viz. in not demanding the authority of Mr. Erskine to make the arrangement. And many authorities were quoted to prove the failure of duty on the part of the executive. The gentleman has failed in his attempt, admitting every authority quoted. When a foreign minister enters into any engagement with any other government, and the stipulations are to be carried into immediate effect, there the government has a right to demand the papers, or if you will the authority of such foreign minister to conclude an arrangement on the subjects embraced by the compact.

But there is a difference between the power of a public minister, and his special instructions under the power. It never has been denied that Mr. Erskine had power to make an arrangement on the subjects embraced by the disavowed stipulations.—This is acknowledged by Mr. Jackson in the correspondence, by Mr. Canning in his letters, and by all those who support Mr. Jackson and condemn our executive government. The president therefore demanded and received proper evidence of the power of Mr. Erskine to make arrangements embracing the orders in council and the affair of the Chesapeake. Having done this, the president discharged his duty.

Secondly—Then how does the member from Connecticut make and prove his charge that the president failed in a great and an incumbent duty? The gentleman has ingeniously blended the power or the authority of a public minister with his special instructions. I would ask that learned member, whether the annals of diplomacy, or the laws of nations, or his treaty of Westphalia can furnish an instance where a government had the right or ever did demand a sight of the special instructions of a foreign minister? It never has been done of right; it cannot be done. It would be violating the most sacred right of a foreign minister. If, therefore, special instructions are ever exhibited, it is from courtesy and from the free will of the minister instructed. This doctrine is proven by the case under consideration. If we had a right to demand the special instructions of Mr. Erskine, why did Mr. Canning authorise Mr. Erskine to shew one despatch to our government? This is a case in point. The principle is absurd and unreasonable, and cannot bear examination.

When I have so often therefore witnessed the moderation of that gentleman, and been so often instructed with his remarks upon the laws of nations, &c. I confess I was pained to the heart to hear a charge of a failure in the president to discharge his duty to this nation, made out by blending the powers of a minister with his special instructions. I regretted this still more when I recollected that the same member declared that he would be more unwilling to censure than to approbate the conduct of the president. It might have been useful if, at that time, the learned member had recollected his observations as to the worth of character made when speaking of that of the British minister, and when we were cautioned against its traduction. A failure of duty therefore in the president to demand the instructions of Mr. Erskine at the time of the arrangement, has led to the disavowal and its consequences by the fair deductions from the gentleman's premises if not from his express declarations! I would ask, if the president had demanded the special instructions of Mr. Erskine, and they had been produced for inspection, what would have been the consequence? If the president had concurred with the construction of Mr. Erskine, and a disavowal taken place as it has already, the hue and cry would have rung throughout the United States. If the president had differed from Mr. Erskine and had refused the amicable arrangement, denunciations in the voice of thunder would have been proclaimed to the world.

But the real dispute is, where it ought to be with Mr. Erskine and his master the king. The charge which Mr. Jackson has made against the government or the executive is this; that the president did enter into an arrangement with Mr. Erskine the British minister, settling the affair of the Chesapeake and and revoking the orders in council as they related to the United States, knowing at the time that Mr. Erskine violated his most positive instructions, and that the king would not be bound by the arrangement. The member from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) has said that Mr. Madison failed in the performance of an incumbent duty in not demanding authority of Mr. Erskine, thereby including in that expres-

special instructions at the time of
ngement; and that therefore G.
was not to blame in disavowing an
rised act!
ick of this subject, and return to
ion of Mr. Jackson. He is re-
minister resident and the succes-
Mr. Erskine. His conduct soon in-
he president to require of him writ-
munications to prevent his equivo-
He was vested with no extraordi-
wer—he had no propositions to
on the subject of a commercial in-
e, including the orders in council;
as authorised to receive for con-
propositions from us. We, the
party must make overtures and he
sten to them and get the final an-
m his master in the mean time!
lated to our government that in ad-
hat the orders in council would not
ked but upon three conditions. I
blush to state those conditions,
were to purchase rights that belong-
as a neutral nation.
he United States must abandon their
ive system, non-intercourse, &c. a-
G. Britain; admit the British navy
orts and harbors; and continue this
against the commerce of France,
s and dependencies.
hat the United States must abandon
nial trade during the war, direct
uitous.
he British navy must be called in to
the laws of congress against our ci-
viz. the non-intercourse against
, and to capture our merchant ves-
ing to France, with a declared in-
that this measure would be necessa-
cure the bona fide intention of the
es.
here did these conditions originate?
mind, so sickly and feverish at the
ty of the United States, as to pro-
em, particularly the last, which asks
l surrender of one of the attributes
reignty? It was first attempted to
origin of these propositions on con-
ns which Mr. Erskine had with
Madison, Gallatin and Smith, then
f departments. This was denied
Erskine in positive terms, in an-
the enquiries of this government.
es that any such concessions or con-
were made or mentioned. It is then
ed to fix the blame of calling in the
navy to execute our laws upon Mr.
y. To prove it we call for papers,
w does it appear? That Canning
e proposition to Pinkney, who ne-
tioned in any manner such a de-
proposal. The truth is, that these
ions originated and were hatched
rain of Canning. No other mind,
nd trust in God, would have been
pt and audacious. Lo! we make a
uggle to fix every blame on our ad-
tion, and when that cannot be done
re is attached to the foreign govern-
Our administration has been so un-
e as never to be in the right with
liticians, and some foreign govern-
ver to be in the wrong. We are
l that we are not able to execute our
d that British cruisers in all their
siness must be permitted to cap-
own merchantment—and I sup-
next condition would be that we
et the British Parliament to make
for us, and then the British navy
tter execute them—and that we
nd our soldiers to the continent to
battles. Omnipotent Orders in

he door to negotiation was closed;
ndeed some should suppose that
nditions should be complied with
art. These conditions being urged
time after they had been rejected
gnation by the Executive, was good
have dismissed the British emis-
hout waiting for personal insult.—
in the case of the Chesapeake was
raceful and unacceptable. Keeping
what has been said, I come to the
e charge made by Jackson, the Bri-
ster, against the President of the
States. The British minister is
repeatedly to give explanations
ons for the disavowal of the ar-
nt with his predecessor. After
uivocation he commences his task.
fied with charging the disavowal
istake of Mr. Erskine in the viola-
s instructions, he expressly char-
resident with the complete know-
Mr. Erskine violated his instruc-
l that the president knew it would
ding on the king his master. He
no distinct complaint is made of
owal. That he attributes to the
the president, to that forbearance
om a belief that such complaint
unreasonable. Page 32, 33, of the
ocuments contain the substance of
e. This charge was met by the

sec'ry of state with a positive denial, & with a declaration that the arrangements would not have been made, if Mr. Erskine had informed the president that the three conditions before stated, were the only terms upon which the compact was to be made.

Notwithstanding this denial and declaration, the charge is again repeated. The secretary of state, feeling a just indignation at the dishonorable insinuation or charge, states it expressly, in such a way that it cannot be misunderstood, and declares to Mr. Jackson that such language was inadmissible. In reply to this admonition, the charge is still persisted in. The executive has no alternative left but either to have admitted the truth of the charge, to have taken the insult, or to dismiss the agent.

If it were not known to the world what step had been taken it would be unnecessary to proclaim it when the character of the Executive and those associated with him in the administration is known. Thus, sir, without going into a tedious detail, I have only given the substance, from which you may get the spirit of the correspondence.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 3.

"*All the Talents.*"—Some few of the democratic party are still so stupid or so knavish as to contend that the mass of talent in Congress is on their side. Yes—*Rhea* of Tennessee is much better versed in the laws of nations than *Dana*—General *Rea* is a greater military character than col. *Tallmadge*—*Alston* and *Smilie* are profounder logicians than *Pitkin* and *Emott*—*Ross* has a much clearer head than *Gold*—and *Gholson*, *Eppes* and *Troup* are a thousand times more eloquent than *Quincy*, *Gardenier*, and *Key*! They acknowledge that they have no one to match *Randolph* but the incomparable *Fisk!* (By the way it is suspected that when Mr. F. so *modestly*, and *decorously*, and *reasonably* expressed a hope that no man would add a word to the debate after hearing his four hours speech, some wag had whispered to him that Mr. Randolph was getting well and would soon take his seat, when the said *F.* would get a second edition of the horrible roasting he received in May last.) Alas, the fame of this New-York orator, as the *Tully* of Congress, has been as short-lived as that of *Wirt* as the *Cicero* of the American bar, which was even more evanescent than one of *Ossian's* mists of the morning.

[*Freeman's Journal.*]

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE
OF THE PHILADELPHIA REGISTER.

CALCUTTA, *Sept.* 19, 1809.

Our merchants are done shipping cotton for England, in consequence of the disputes between America and it being settled. The China market will do very well now. We have no less than five French frigates out here; they commit great depredations; they have hitherto escaped the English cruizers. The indigo crop has entirely failed this season; the whole district of Jessore, which used to produce 25 to 30,000 mds. will not send 500 mds. to market this year. I know some worms that often made 15 to 1800 mds. will not make 5 chests now.

"The Madras disturbance is all settled fortunately—it was a very alarming thing and had the officers persisted, the country would have been lost forever."

FRANKFORT, *December* 2.

Extract of a letter addressed to the Editor, from a friend, dated Shelbyville, December 1.

DEAR SIR,

I have just seen a gentleman who is immediately from Natchez. He left that place on the 2d ult. at which time 1500 of the troops had arrived at Washington in the neighborhood of Natchez. About 200 had died between New Orleans and the place at which they now are, and almost every one that has arrived is incapable of doing duty, owing to sickness. He states that of 1500, there are not 60 who are perfectly free from some disease or other, although the officers are generally in good health. When he left Natchez, three gunboats were about 20 miles below, containing artillery and riflemen who are parading on to head-quarters. Gen. Wilkinson was still there, waiting, as he understood, the arrival of gen. Hampton. This last gentleman, my informant adds, he met between Nashville and Franklin in Tennessee, on the 24th ult. hastening on to take the command of the army. Before Wilkinson left New Orleans, he ordered out a detachment of soldiers to put his sugar plantation in order for cultivation, in the swamps, upon which important expedition about 40 died. The disturbances at Orleans have considerably abated. The yellow fever had been particularly fatal to the Frenchmen lately imported from St. Domingo.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January* 2.

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

Mr. Love presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, praying that their charter may be renewed for twenty years after the month of March in the year 1811.

Referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Love presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Bank of Potomac. He also presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Georgetown. The petitions pray for charters for their respective institutions. Both referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Love, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported "a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the river Potomac." The bill authorizes a lottery or lotteries, to raise a sum not exceeding $100,000 for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river Potomac and the waters falling into that river. Read twice and ordered to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Goodwin called for the order of the day on the question of indefinite postponement under consideration.

Mr. Upham rose and spoke agsinst the resolutions. He insisted that the language of the resolutions showed that the author himself was doubtful whether the insult was intended by Mr. Jackson. He said the friends of the resolutions had not pointed out the offensive sentence or other sentences in the correspondence which amount to an insult. But the opposers he said had gone through the correspondence and had proved that the insult did not exist.

Mr. Tallmadge rose at half past one, and delivered an energetic speech in favor of the indefinite postponement of the resolutions.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Brig Ann, Speake, George-Town, to load for Tonningen.

Ship John Andrew, Nicoll, Liverpool, via Boston—salt & coals—to Faxon, Metcalf and Co.

CLEARED,

Sloop Chancellor, Storer, New-York—by the master.

Schooner Sally and Betsey, Hardy, Boston—do.

Schooner Regulator, Sutton, Baltimore, ditto.

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria.

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin, *Cash.*

☞ The first Alexandria Dancing Assembly will be held at Mr. Brook's City Hotel, on the third of January. The subscription paper is left at the bar.

The MANAGERS.

December 27.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber by virtue of a deed of trust to him from WILLIAM HODGSON, dated on the 26th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of securing *John Hopkins*, on the 5th day of February next, and at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day—if the day is not a fair one, then on the first fair day thereafter and at the same hour will proceed to sell for ready money, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

The Fee-simple Estate

In the following Property, to wit:

About five acres and ten poles of ground with the houses thereon, situate in the county of Alexandria, in the vicinity of the town of Alexandria, and adjoining the west side of Bellview, the residence of Mr. Hodgson, which five acres and ten poles are now in the possession of Mr. Hodgson.

Edmund J. Lee, *Trustee.*

January 3.

The Subscriber

Will dispose of at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 20th day of Jan. on the premises,

The House and Lot on King-street,

Now occupied by Mr. Thomas Shreeve, reserving to himself, his heirs and assigns, a free passage at all times from & to the twenty feet alley in the back of the lot, to and from the house now occupied by Mr. R. Gray, and the buildings back of said house.

The terms of sale, one half cash, for the other half a note with a good endorser, payable in ninety days from the day of sale, and negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria.

Stephen Cooke.

January 3

FRESH FURS.

FOX, Bear and Jenett Muffs and Tippets, are just received and for sale.

Also, 40 bbls. excellent Cider, by the bbl or

E. GILMAN.

Jan. 1.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, two apprentices, *Thomas Barnett* and *Philip Williams*—Barnett is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complection—Williams is nearly 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dull of hearing and of very dark complection. The above reward will be given for either or both if brought home or secured so that I get them again, with all reasonable charges for Barnett but no allowance for Williams. All persons are forbid, at their peril, from employing, harboring, or carrying away said apprentices.

Daniel McDougall.

December 30.

Some Valuable Slaves,

Belonging to the estate of *Edward Carter*, deceased, will be offered at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at *Hay-Market*, in the county of Prince-William. They will be sold in families and for cash.

E. Brooke,

Administrator with the will annexed, of *Edward Carter.*

November 11—15.

Alexandria Weaving Manufactory.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity are respectfully informed that we the subscribers, lately from the neighborhood of Manchester, (England) have, by the desire and aid of our friends, opened a WEAVING MANUFACTORY on the premises belonging to Mr. Edward Hay, between the dwelling house of Thomas Swann, Esq. and the Spread Eagle Tavern, Fairfax-street—where we are ready to receive the weaving the various sorts of country cloth, cotton, linen and woollen, and hope by a steady, upright attention to business, to merit the encouragement and approbation of our friends and the public. In order to give general satisfaction to our friends and employers, every material will be strictly weighed on the receiving and delivery thereof. The yarn, &c. in hanks or broches, are most suitable than in balls.

Joab De Mane,
Robert Hart,
Henry Moon.

November 5.

☞ PRINTING in all its various branches, handsomely executed with accuracy and despatch.

TO THE PUBLIC

Who are affected with Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected COLDS. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are willing to bestow.—Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas and consumptions. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the disappointment I experienced in practice, from remedies highly recommended, and my own pre-disposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider whether a compound, consisting of mild, vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. I am perfectly satisfied, that practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine on the list of their most favorite remedies; as it can in no case do harm. I will abide by this motto:

NO RELIEF NO PAY.

This motto may be deemed ostentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any stage of a disease like a miracle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal; but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unseasonably, it will most sensibly alleviate distress and prolong life; and having no desire to profit by the confidence of the sick and afflicted, induces me to make the above overture. Should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.

GEORGE ROGERS.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his Dispensary in Northampton county of Hampshire and state of Massachusetts.

To the Public.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rogers's Vegetable, &c. and a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induces me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of Dec. 1807, in consequence of taking a violent cold I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having greatly suffered from it. The disorder increasing rapidly upon me, in the spring of 1807, I consulted Dr. C. L. Seeger, but the urgency of his business prevented him from attending at that time, particularly to my case. My business made it necessary for me to leave home and be absent the greater part of summer, which deprived me of the able professional assistance of Dr. Seeger. In September last, a severe cold brought on a violent cough and the disorder assumed an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period—I was extremely *debilitated, emaciated and confined.* Such was the irritability of my lungs I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable, &c. for about two months I was perfectly relieved of the dreadful cough which had so long afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the asthma—In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since. As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail.—And I do not hesitate to declare my solemn conviction, both from my own experience and observing its effects on others, that Dr. Rogers's V. P. D. is an easy, safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints that the world has ever witnessed.

Jacob W. Brewster.

Northampton, January, 1809.

THIS may certify, that about the first of October last, I was attacked with a violent cough, which proceeded, as was the opinion of my physician, who is a man well approved of in his profession, from a bruise which I received on my left side about a fortnight before. By his consent I tried Rogers's Pulmonic Detergent—I was very weak and low and took but half the quantity prescribed by his directions. In three days I was much relieved, and in eight days quite cured of the cough.

Moses Parsons, jun.

Northampton, February, 1809.

Northampton, (Mass.) Feb. 1809.

I James Heaton, also hereby certify, that in the fall of the year 1808, I was seized with a severe cold attended by an obstinate and distressing cough. The violence of my cough soon produced a pain in my side and breast, and frequently spitting of blood, in short, all the horrid symptoms of a consumption were rapidly assailing me. In this situation I was recommended to Dr. George Rogers, who rendered me immediate relief by administering his Vegetable Detergent. I have continued the use of it ever since, and for three months past, though not completely restored to health, I have been able constantly to attend to my business—and I fully believe that my partial restoration has been solely owing (under God) to this valuable medicine.

James Heaton.

To the Public.

In consequence of taking a severe cold in May, 1808, *I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which, although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician lasted me four weeks, without any alevia-tion. I then applied to Dr. George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Polmonic Deturgent, which gave me immediate relief; and in ten days I was entirly freed from the pain in my side and cough.*

Charles Chapman.

Northampton, March, 1809.

I, ELIJAH NORTON, jun. of Westampton, in Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with a great debility, weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months; about the 15th of August I began the use of Dr. George Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent I kept in the use of it about three months. Immediately after taking this medicine my cough abated, and I could breathe with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, and consumptive complaints, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

Elijah Norton, jun.

Westampton, Feb. 21, 1809.

☞ *For sale by R. GRAY Bookseller, King street, agent for the proprietor.*

October 31. 1aw6m

505 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of LAND, situated near the road leading from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about an equal distance from each town.

This property is fully one half covered with wood, which will render it an advisable purchase, on the terms that I will sell it.

George H. Terrett, Esq. will shew the land to any gentleman who wishes to see it, and will give the necessary information.

George H. Chapman.

December 16. 2aif

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,

Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. *Triplet*, at the coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to $2 25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editors to annex to the last number a complete list of the names of the subscribers as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the subscriber.

James Kennedy, sen.

December 5. eotf

Ten Dollars Reward:

Ran away on the 27th inst. Negro DAVY, a shoemaker, the property of Miss Patsey Hooe; he is of a yellowish complexion, about five feet, seven inches high; had on a drab cloth jacket and trowsers; he is an artful fellow, and I believe is fond of whiskey. All persons are forewarned against harboring, aiding, assisting, or taking him away at their peril. The above reward will be paid on delivering said boy to the subscriber.

Matthew Sexsmith.

Dec. 29. eo3t

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809

Ordered, that the executor of Wm. Fitzhugh of Chatham, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Fitzhugh, Esquire, of Chatham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to Alexander Moore, Register of Wills of Alexandria, on or before the 23d day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1809.

Robert Randolph,

Executor of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham.

For Rent or Sale,

A Bake-house & Dwelling-houses.

THAT Bake House and Dwelling House situate at the corner of Water and Oronoko streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieson. Possession may be had the first day of January next.

ALSO,

That Square, or two acres of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate on Washington street, between Oronoko and Pendleton streets, whereon my family at present live. Immediate possession may be had.

John Dundas.

November 17. d1w&eotf

Valuable Property for Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed executed to the subscribers on the 11th day of August, 1808, by the late *Robert T. Hooe*, Esq. in trust for certain purposes thereby expressed, they will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria, on the first Monday in March next, the following *valuable Property*, viz.

One Lot of Ground in the said town of Alexandria, lying eastward of Union and between Duke and Wolfe streets, with a Wharf extended from the same into the river: This lot fronts feet on the Potomac.

One other Lot, situated on Water street, between Prince and Duke-streets, and fronting about 27 feet on Water-street. This lot is handsomely enclosed, and there is a very productive garden upon it.

The undivided Moiety of the following Property, all situated in the said town of Alexandria, to wit—

One Moiety of the Property on which the said *R. T. Hooe* lately resided situated at the corner of Prince and Water-streets, and fronting feet or thereabouts on Water, and feet on Prince streets. On this property there are extensive Brick Buildings, forming a large and well finished Dwelling House & three Stores, with all necessary out houses, a pump in the yard and an excellent garden.

A L S O,

The undivided Moiety of a House and Lot situated at the corner of Water and Duke streets, fronting feet on Water, and feet on Duke. This property is subject to an annual ground rent forever of sixty one and an half dollars.

The whole of the above property except the last is free of encumbrance, and will be shewn at any time to such as desire to be informed about it. The sale will be made on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months for approved indorsed notes, negotiable at the bank of Alexandria.

Charles Simms,
Thomas Swann,
R. Harrison.

Nov. 30 to

TO RENT,

A three story Brick Dwelling House on the corner of Washington and Prince streets, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Jacob.

A L S O,

A WARE HOUSE, they will be let together or seperately. Possession will be given on the first of November next. For terms apply to Mr. P. Triplett.

Edmund Denney.

October 10. to

GRAND LOTTERY,

Three Prizes of 25,000 Dolls. each

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

Union College Lottery, No. I.

MANAGERS.

William W. Gilbert, Benjamin Dewitt, George Merchant, | *Isaac Dennison,* AND *Stephen Thorn.*

SCHEME.

3	Prizes of	$25,000	is $75,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
4	250 Tickets each,	7,000	7,000
2		2,000	4,000
5		1,000	5,000
28		500	14,000
30		200	6,000
50		100	5,000
100		50	5,000
200		20	4,000
10,500		10	105,000
10,934	Prizes,		245,000
24,066	Blanks,		
35,000	Tickets, at 7 dollars, is		245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a Prize; subject to a deduction of 12 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to $1,000.
1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.
1st do. 20th do. 250 do. from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.
1st do. 25th do. 550 do. from No. 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive.
1st do 30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive.
1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dollars.
1st do. 40th do. 1000
1st do. 45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

☞ The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

TICKETS for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence. Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

* Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of *A*, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which will entitle *A* to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No. 178, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.

Ordered, That the administrator of Joseph Harper, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for four weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Harper, late of the county aforesaid dec'd, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of June next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 8th day of December, 1809.

Wm. Harper, *Adm'r.*
Of Joseph Harper.